

LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVIII

San Francisco, September 29, 1939

No. 35

Controversies Split Delegates to Convention

THE fortieth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which was called to order in the Oakland Civic Auditorium last Monday, was confronted with the battle for the secretaryship between Edward D. Vandeleur and Alexander Watchman as the chief topic in the minds of the delegates.

But the interest changed on Tuesday to another controversy—the fight to exclude Jack Shelley and George Kidwell from the list of convention delegates.

In calling the convention to order, Chairman Charles W. Real of the local arrangements committee, who also is a vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, welcomed the delegates to Oakland in a pleasing manner, and said in part:

Responsibility of Labor

"The labor movement today, as never before, shares a responsibility with our federal government of promoting the welfare of our people. We have organized labor and made strides in social betterment because under our democracy we enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of organization. Let us therefore pray that it is our solemn obligation to preserve our democratic heritage, and let us never forget that we are Americans—first and always—and that organized labor will prosper just as long as true Americanism prevails."

After the singing of the national anthem by Marie Wallman, an invocation to Almighty God for his blessings on the gathering and the work of the convention was delivered by Monsignor Martin C. Keating.

Mayor Rossi Greets Delegates

Mayor W. J. McCracken of Oakland was then introduced and delivered a timely address. He also introduced Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, who was on the platform. Mayor Rossi urged that we should dedicate ourselves to act as true Americans, must act and carry out a live-and-let-live spirit for the State of California, and concluded by inviting the delegates and visitors who contemplate making the trip to Treasure Island to make the San Francisco Building their headquarters and there receive the hospitality which the city will dispense.

A score or more prominent citizens, state and city officials and labor leaders made brief addresses, and in closing this part of the program President C. J. Haggerty of the State Federation of Labor said:

"I bid you welcome to this convention—all of you delegates. I know you are here for constructive work on behalf of those people who sent you. I know when the convention is over you will conduct yourselves in a manner that will redound to the further advancement of the Federation. Good luck to you; congratulations to you, and best wishes.

"I now declare this fortieth convention duly convened for the transaction of such business as may properly come before it."

The reading of the report of the Committee of Credentials was then taken up and a motion was made for its adoption. J. W. Buzzell of Los Angeles protested the credentials of John F. Shelley

and George Kidwell of the San Francisco Bakery Wagon Drivers. The chairman of the committee stated that it had been agreed upon to report on the protests on Tuesday morning.

Committees Appointed

President Haggerty announced the appointment of convention committees, which, with their chairmen, were as follows:

Constitution—Adolph W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.

Credentials—James H. Blackburn, Painters and Decorators No. 256, Long Beach.

Grievances—Joseph F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo.

Label Investigation—Thomas A. Rotell, Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—Nellie Casey, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco.

Legislation—Harry Sherman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Officers' Reports—James H. Quinn, Manifold Book Workers No. 439, Oakland.

TUESDAY'S SESSIONS

Tuesday's sessions were marked by a bitter fight when the convention refused to invite John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, to address the delegates. Shelley's right to be seated was under protest.

At the opening of the session, which was adjourned to permit the delegates to visit Treasure Island during the afternoon, James H. Blackburn reported for the credentials committee that it was unable to make a report on the Kidwell-Shelley issue because it had been impossible for the committee to contact Kidwell Monday night for a hearing.

Blackburn said the protest involved Kidwell and Shelley jointly and consequently the committee was unable to make a full report.

The two delegates went before the credentials committee and later President C. J. Haggerty met with the committee in what was described as an attempt to speed the program of the convention.

Kidwell and Shelley were closeted with the committee three and a half hours, after which the committee resumed its deliberations, remaining in executive session far into Wednesday morning.

Basis of the Protest

The protest was based on Shelley's affiliation with Labor's Non-Partisan League, which was claimed to involve friendship with the C.I.O. Kidwell has been under fire for his opposition to changes in the Wagner act, despite A.F.L. advocacy of the changes.

Immediately after Blackburn's report Buzzell made a motion to invite Senator Jack Tenney of Los Angeles to address the convention and the fight was on.

John McKelvey, San Francisco Waiters, opposed extending the invitation.

William McCabe, San Francisco Bartenders, termed the motion "entirely fitting," and presented an amendment to include Shelley.

Haskell Tidwell, San Pedro, declared the time had come for a test between the co-called "reds"

and the bona fide American Federation of Labor members.

He said he was opposed to including Shelley in the invitation. "I don't believe he is a communist, but I believe he is permitting himself to be used, in his ignorance or lack of information, by the communists."

Floor Cleared of "Rooters"

As the debate ended, Ted White, San Francisco warehouseman, charged a "rooting section" of non-delegates was present on the floor and was prepared to vote.

Haggerty ordered the floor cleared of all non-delegates.

On the vote a roar of "ayes" and "noes" greeted the call of President Haggerty.

Again he called for a voice vote and the roars were repeated.

Haggerty held the amendment to invite Shelley had lost and a standing vote was taken, the delegates rising table by table to be counted.

After the count Haggerty put the original motion to invite Tenney. "Aye" and "no" roars followed. Haggerty ruled the motion had carried and there was no dispute.

OUST COMMUNIST REPORTER

At Tuesday's session J. H. Quinn, Oakland, moved that the privileges of the convention be taken away from the communist press.

Vern Smith, representative of the "People's World," was escorted from the hall after the motion had carried.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS

Although John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, was seated as a delegate in the convention, his fellow delegate from the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union of San Francisco, George G. Kidwell, was denied that privilege by a vote of 92,296 to 72,981.

The seating of both Shelley and Kidwell had been protested by J. W. Buzzell of Los Angeles. Both had appeared before the credentials committee Tuesday night.

The San Francisco vote showed approximately 42,000 to 22,000 votes in favor of seating Kidwell.

After the vote Kidwell issued the following statement:

Kidwell Proud of Vote

"I regret the action of the convention refusing me a seat. However, it is my firm belief that the action of the convention does not represent the sentiment of the rank and file membership of the affiliated unions.

"I am very proud that San Francisco—where my activities are best known—voted two to one to seat me."

Seating of Shelley came after James H. Blackburn had read the report of the credentials committee. The report said "the committee resents the defiant attitude of Shelley," and added that the committee felt the protest against seating him was justified because of his affiliation with Labor's Non-Partisan League, which is in the category of an antagonistic organization and a dual organization."

Saying, however, that affiliation was not against

any definite A.F.L. rules, he said the committee recommended drawing up a resolution providing for the ousting from the A.F.L. of any individuals or organizations affiliated with the league.

The report concluded with the recommendation that the protest be denied and that Shelley be seated.

President C. J. Haggerty called for the vote. There was a shout of "ayes" and "noes." Haggerty ruled that the motion had carried. The ruling was not disputed and Shelley became an official delegate in the third day of the five-day session.

Blackburn then read the committee's report on Kidwell, which was against seating him.

The report said the committee believed Kidwell had violated his obligation to the A.F.L. in appearing before the Senate committee to oppose the Wagner act changes.

Murphy Defends Kidwell

Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco took the microphone first in the defense of Kidwell.

Murphy told the convention he had been chairman of a trial committee of the San Francisco Labor Council that had tried Kidwell and cleared him unanimously. Then he spoke of Shelley, saying:

"Yesterday you were told that Jack Shelley had been used as a tool of communists. I have known Jack Shelley for a long time. I say I know of my personal knowledge that that statement is entirely without truth."

Murphy said it was his twenty-eighth convention as a delegate from the Web Pressmen's Union, and he had been instrumental in having

Shelley join an organization that "abhors" communism and that a rigid examination was required for membership.

Olson Enters Labor Fight

The sensation of Wednesday's proceedings, however, was the entry of Governor Olson into the State Federation's political fight. He said in part:

"Labor had a major part in electing me governor of California. The rank and file of organized labor understood that my election would mean labor's larger and proper place in shaping the policies and administering the laws of our state; and they joined in electing me despite the fact that a few men in high places of labor organizations saw fit to oppose me and support the political enemies of organized labor.

"I have appointed such labor statesmen to important positions in your state government—sincere men, faithful to the labor movement, such as George G. Kidwell, director of industrial relations and chairman of the industrial accident commission, and Herbert C. Carrasco, commissioner of labor.

"And the people of their districts have elected to the Legislature other leaders of organized labor whose records entitle them to be classed as labor statesmen—such as Senator John F. Shelley and Assemblymen Elmer Lore and Jack Tenny.

"And I have appointed to an important commission, Alexander Watchman, another labor leader, whom I consider a real labor statesman.

"I therefore feel that I have somewhat of a right to express the hope that your elections and other deliberations at this convention will be weighted with a sense of responsibility."

Dual Organization

(From the annual report of C. J. Haggerty, president of the California State Federation of Labor)

I am forced to call your attention to the fact that not only are we faced with foes from without organized labor but we are also faced with foes from within who are attempting to divide the unity of our people through a dual organization which, while ostensibly in its announced purpose was set up to organize the unorganized, so far has succeeded mostly in disorganizing the organized. It is extremely regrettable that we are faced with this condition at this particular time, when organized labor is the target of a concentrated campaign from without. We must face facts, and after three years' existence of dual organization there can be no question in the minds of our people that the tactics of the C.I.O. in raiding American Federation of Labor organizations can no longer be tolerated but must be met by a decisive program against these unwarranted, destructive methods.

It is indeed a tragic condition that we must not alone face the foes from without but also combat the foe from within who, by subversive tactics and a program of character assassination, are attempting to destroy the confidence and faith of the membership of our organization in their local as well as state union officials. We must by this time recognize that many attempts have been made to raid our organizations in many parts of California by every conceivable foul method as long as it achieves its purpose; and the time has come when the delegates to this convention will answer that challenge in no uncertain terms and announce to all the people that this condition can no longer be tolerated where strong, potent American Federation of Labor members, who have organized themselves and obtained good wages, fair hours and fair working conditions, are in danger of losing these benefits because of the foul and unfair tactics of a dual organization which seems to recognize neither man nor God in its destructive efforts.

This activity must be met by a unified, powerful State Federation of Labor, and I know that this convention will meet that issue and solve it in a constructive manner. It is more important than ever before that all of the local unions and councils of California be united under the banner of the State Federation of Labor; and I call upon those few local unions who are now outside the fold of the Federation to affiliate themselves with this organization in order that a clear-cut, constructive, beneficial program may be carried forward for the benefit of the working people of this state, and also to the end that this answer of unified labor be given to foes from without and within.

ATTACK ON REPORTER

An attack on Arthur Eggleston, "Chronicle" labor analyst, at the State Federation of Labor convention, declared his column should be preceded by the statement: "This column expresses the personal opinions of Arthur Eggleston, compiled by him after a careful perusal of the 'People's World' and some telephone calls to the C.I.O." The resolution was submitted by E. G. Dietrich of the International Longshoremen's Union, A.F.L. group.

CHARTER AMENDMENT No. 1

The campaign committee of Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 19816 held a well-attended meeting of members and friends at 109 Golden Gate avenue on Wednesday evening last for the purpose of promoting activity on behalf of Charter Amendment No. 1, the proposed minimum wage for municipal employees. Arthur T. Hare, president of the union, and M. J. Rowan, its business agent, are optimistic about the result of the referendum vote on November 7.



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Communists Are Linked By Gitlow With C. I. O.

Ben Gitlow, former leader of the Communist party in the United States, testified before the House committee investigating un-American activities that the Communist party was "instrumental to a very large degree" in the establishment of the C.I.O. He described a number of the leaders of the Lewis group in rebellion against the American Federation of Labor as present or former Communist party members, beneficiaries of the party's financial and other support or as generally "followers of the party line."

J. B. Matthews, research expert of the Dies committee, read a list of C.I.O. leaders to obtain from Gitlow what knowledge he had of their communist affiliation, if any.

Gitlow's responses, according to a press report, were, in brief, as follows:

Lee Pressman, C.I.O. general counsel—Whether he lends moral or other support to the communist campaign, I think, is a matter of common knowledge; Benjamin Stolberg openly charges (in the "Saturday Evening Post") that one of Stalin's main men in the C.I.O. is Pressman.

Donald Henderson, head of the C.I.O. Cannery Workers' Union—His party membership is "a matter of public record."

Marcel Scherer, head of the C.I.O. Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians—He has been a party member "since the party's inception."

Ben Gold, fur union leader, described as a member of the C.I.O. executive board—He has been "a member of the Communist party from 1920 on."

Harry Bridges, West Coast C.I.O. Maritime Union chief—"The chances are 90 per cent that he is a party member and 10 per cent that he is a close co-operator."

Powers Hapgood, head of the C.I.O. Shoe Workers' Union—He was an undercover party member in the 1920s, but later broke away.

Lewis Merrill, head of the C.I.O. Office Workers' Union—"He is a member of the Communist party."

Heywood Broun, head of the C.I.O. American Newspaper Guild—"It is generally stated that he was carrying out communist policies in the trade unions."

Gitlow said that Sidney Hillman, head of the C.I.O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, supported the communists up to 1922, but since then had fought them. He added that although he knew many who would "vouch for" the party membership of Michael Quill, head of the C.I.O. Transport Workers, he had no personal knowledge of it.

Matthews then stated that Messrs. Henderson, Scherer, Gold, Bridges, Hapgood, Quill, Merrill and Broun were members of the C.I.O.'s executive board of forty.

Blacksmiths' New Officers

At the last regular meeting of Local 168, Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President, William P. Healy; vice-president, M. H. Coleman; recording secretary, James Dou-

gall; financial secretary-treasurer, Edw. Welch; conductor, R. E. Harlan; executive board, William P. Healy, M. H. Coleman, James Dougall, Edw. Welch, Emil S. Kullberg, Luke W. Tierney, Frank H. Weibel and Richard Buskey; delegates to Labor Council, James J. McTiernan and Edw. Maloney; delegates to B. C. M. Trades Council, William P. Healy, M. H. Coleman and Frank H. Weibel; trustees, Harry G. Sherwood, Emil S. Kullberg and Luke O. Tierney.

Installation of officers will take place at the next regular meeting, on October 3.

BRITISH SEAMEN STRIKE

Sixty-nine British seamen brought to New York on the Aquitania to man two British oil tankers consigned to a British port have struck. They demanded that their \$36 a month wages be raised to the American scale of \$78 a month, and that they get \$5000 war risk insurance each.

Big Inroads Are Being Made On Unfair Donnelley Co. Business

The drive of the Donnelley phone book monopolists against organized labor has been thrown into confusion by the counter offensive of the unions, according to Hugh W. Matheson, secretary of the Organization Committee of Chicago Printing Trades Unions. The anti-union forces are now definitely on the defensive on several fronts.

The committee is confident that continued support of local unions, city central bodies, state federations and the American Federation of Labor will enable the printing unions to compel recognition of their bargaining rights by the Donnelley concern.

Everyone wishing information on the drive is invited to get in touch with the committee at 130 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

The publications "Time" and "Life" are among the products of the big non-union printing plant.

Social Democrats Urge German Workers' Revolt

Prompt revolt of the German people against the Nazi regime will prevent German ruin and strengthen democracy everywhere, the Social Democratic Federation said in a cable to the executive committee of the German Social Democratic Party in Exile, at the party's Paris offices. The cablegram, signed by Jasper McLevy, Socialist mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., and national chairman of the Social Democratic Federation, endorsed the German Social Democrats' recent appeal for German revolt.

The cable read as follows: "We welcome your manifesto urging the German people to overthrow the Nazi regime and thus restore peace and freedom. By prompt response they can save the German nation from ruin and strengthen democracy all over the world."

It will be recalled that the former German Republic and the adoption of its constitution at Weimar in 1919 creating a democratic republic, is credited to the German Social Democrats and Germany's first president, Frederick Ebert, was a member of that party.

The Social Democrats drew the enmity of Adolf Hitler early in his career, due to their outspoken opposition to his program and upon his rise to power thousands of them were condemned to concentration camps or worse.

O'GRADY A CANDIDATE

Through the medium of Captain George M. Fouratt, the Labor Clarion has been informed that "Edmund B. O'Grady has signified, by filing, his intention of running for the office of supervisor of the City of San Francisco." O'Grady holds a retirement card in the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
 Office, 103 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
 San Francisco, California
 Telephone - Market 6304
CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1939

Victory for Union Agreements

One of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor calls for the settlement of disputes over wages, hours and work conditions by agreements negotiated between representatives of trade unions and representatives of employers. The application of this principle avoids work stoppages and prevents violence promoted by anti-union elements.

The tragic thing is that frequently the refusal to recognize the union as the representative of employees causes the dispute to extend over a long period, with strikes and often anti-union demonstrations, and then, after weeks and often months of discord, the employer finally consents to deal with the union, which he could have done in the first place and avoided both the work stoppage and anti-union demonstrations.

An example of this is seen in the strike of six American Federation of Labor unions against the Warner Construction Company, which has the contract for constructing the big Green Mountain Dam on a \$44,000,000 federal reclamation project in Colorado. The unions involved were the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America; the International Union of Operating Engineers; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Armed vigilantes deputized by sheriffs attacked and wounded union pickets. The governor of Colorado called out the militia to protect the strikers against violence. The Colorado State Industrial Board intervened. A number of large Colorado corporations lined up with the company against the strikers.

Finally, the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor entered the scene. The controversy was taken to the United State Department of Justice and the United States Conciliation Service. The services of Father J. W. R. Maguire of Chicago, well known for his work in the adjustment of labor disputes, were also requisitioned. Negotiations by telephone were initiated from the nation's capital with the representatives of the company in Colorado. At last, after the strike had been in operation for six weeks, the Warner Construction Company signed a closed shop agreement with the A.F.L. unions.

In view of the work stoppage, the subversive activities of the anti-union vigilantes, the calling out of the state militia to prevent violence against trade unionists, and all of the other economic and social disturbances in Colorado which accompanied the strike through no fault of the unions involved, it is apparent that all of these troubles

would have been avoided if the company had consented to recognize the unions before the strike, instead of after many weeks' delay.

Adjusting labor controversies by agreements is the manifestation of supreme statesmanship by both representatives of the employers and representatives of the unions.

Boiler Makers' Fine Agreement

An outstanding example of the merits of the American Federation of Labor policy of determining wages, hours and employment conditions by means of agreements negotiated between representatives of trade unions and representatives of employers is well illustrated in the agreements recently negotiated by the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, A.F.L. affiliate, with approximately fifteen national tank building companies covering this industry in all states but California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Nevada.

According to a report in the "Boiler Makers' Journal" by International Vice-President C. J. MacGowan of Chicago, who represented the Boiler Makers in the negotiations, the agreement "provides a rate of \$1.50 per hour for mechanics and \$1.25 for helpers or semi-skilled men in twenty-seven Northern states and 25 cents per hour less in fifteen Southern states." McGowan said that in his opinion the differential for the South "is unfair," and expressed the belief that in practical operation the differential could be avoided by requiring local companies in the South to accept the same competitive scale paid by companies elsewhere.

The agreement also provides time and one-half after eight hours per day and forty hours per week, with double time for Sundays and holidays, traveling and waiting allowance, the appointment of bonded stewards on each job and an orderly method of handling grievances.

The national agreement covers "all petroleum tankage, water towers, standpipes and receivers." Other types of plate work in metropolitan areas will be erected under local conditions, thus protecting local wage rates, local workmen and local contractors.

In appraising the value of the agreement, MacGowan said:

"I have an abiding conviction it is one of the greatest accomplishments in the history of the American labor movement. Here is an industry doing an annual business of over \$60,000,000 that for over a quarter of a century has been practically 100 per cent open shop, their decisions and policies never questioned, now won over to the principles of collective bargaining by the application of logic and reason during the last five years; and let us note that not a single man-hour was lost through strikes to bring this about."—A.F.L. Weekly News Service.

Some Lobbyists May Be Useful

Some lobbyists are more representative of the people than the legislators themselves.

This is the view of Dr. Dean McHenry, assistant professor of political science on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California. Pointing out that many men elected to the state Legislature have limited interests, Dr. McHenry declares that the lawmakers often receive useful information from the legislative agents which helps them to gauge the effect of proposed laws.

"Large blocks of the population may also find their interests best served by group advocates. Do you pay property taxes? Do you belong to a labor organization? Do you have children in school? Are you a farmer or a fisherman? If your answer is yes to any of these or a host of similar questions, then you have lobbyist representation at the state capital, whether you know it or not," Dr. McHenry says.

While he believes that legitimate groups should

have the right to be represented by advocates at the Legislature, the instructor holds no brief for lobbyists who use corrupt methods to influence legislation. "Every lobbyist should be required to register and give a statement of his group's membership, money expended, and interest in specific legislation," he declares. "Legislators should themselves be compelled to list all business and professional connections with pressure groups."

No Gag Rule Wanted

Labor believes in full and free debate on controversial questions and will have no sympathy with any attempts to gag debate in Congress on the neutrality or other issues. Hints that "cloture" may be used to shut off full neutrality debate have appeared. Whether anything of the kind will be tried remains to be seen.

Attempts to curtail debate are at variance with democracy and are certain to arouse protest among all believers in the principles on which the United States was founded. This does not mean that the public will approve filibustering or other mere time-killing tactics. But it does mean that the nation expects thorough consideration of the neutrality issue, with full discussion of all aspects of the problem.

Watch the Price Gougers!

Profiteering with war conditions as an excuse seems headed for trouble. Labor, consumers' organizations and governments, national and local, realize the danger of profiteering in the necessities of life and are alert to fight it at every turn.

The coming American Federation of Labor convention at Cincinnati will undoubtedly denounce profiteering and discuss and act on a program to make it tough for the price gougers. State and city labor organizations can be depended upon to take similar action. Local unions and individual union members can help by watching prices and reporting any attempts at gouging to the proper authorities. Unremitting vigilance and determined action can drive the gouger to cover.

THE POLICE COURTS

"Living Age"

The late Newton D. Baker often told the story of how, on a visit to London, he witnessed no less a personage than the lord chief justice himself deciding a \$75 houseboat case.

The incident so impressed itself upon Baker's mind that for the remainder of his life he urged that there be only one bench in all jurisdictions, with only the highest type of lawyers appointed to it, and each of them forced, by custom or by law, to preside at all manner of cases. This, he claimed, would insure a better grade judiciary than we now have, and it would also keep the judges close to the problems of all the people.

Several magistrates in New York City, who listen only to so-called minor cases, would grace the highest courts in the land, their daily contact with the tribulations of ordinary men and women having enlarged their vision and broadened their sympathies, while many superior judges could learn a great deal by spending time in police courts. The absurdity and hardness of opinions issuing from appellate courts spring from the fact that their judges have long since lost touch with common humanity. Instead of considering it an indignity to sit in police courts they should consider it a privilege and a duty.

DEATH BLOW TO "REDS" SEEN HERE

The pacts between nazi Germany and soviet Russia have "assassinated" the communist movement in this country, according to an editorial in the "Labor Chronicle," official organ of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council. The council is the central body for American Federation of Labor unions in the metropolitan district.

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

Comedy and tragedy are close kin. Until recently the classic example was the spectacle of Charlie Chaplin getting pasted in the face with a custard pie. But this has now been surpassed by the performance being put on in Europe by two ham actors bearing a close physical resemblance to Charlie. We mean, of course, Hitler and Stalin.

Their act is tragic. At the same time it is terrifically funny. Naturally, the democratic nations of Europe who were stabbed in the back by the Hitler-Stalin alliance couldn't see anything comic in it. Even we in America were profoundly shocked. But we couldn't help laughing. For the whole thing was too funny for words. We had heard Hitler denouncing the communists day after day, year after year, as the nemesis of civilization. We had heard Stalin saying even worse about the nazis and fascists. Then, all of a sudden, we learn that the boys were just putting on an act. They hadn't meant a word they said. Actually they were pals and together they were going to save the world from a new menace—democracy. Together they were going to "preserve" peace.

How were they going to preserve peace? The answer was not long in coming. Hitler invaded Poland with the full strength of the German army and German air forces. He destroyed peaceful villages and murdered thousands upon thousands of defenseless civilians in the name of peace, forcing the Polish defenders to back up against the Russian wall. And then Russia sent its army into Poland and stabbed the Poles in the back. The German and Russian generals met in Brest-Litovsk and decided how to carve up Poland's territory between them. Thus was peace preserved.

Brass and Baloney

There was nothing funny in this. It was horrible, almost unbelievable in its treachery and cruelty. But then the "Daily Worker" spoke up. In a front-page editorial this official organ of the Communist party and Moscow hailed the invasion of the "red" army as "liberating" Poland. It explained the "reds" were going to protect the White Russian minorities in Poland—those very White Russians who had fled from their soviet conquerors as they would from a plague. The editorial was such a colossal concoction of brass, nerve and baloney that we feel impelled to quote a few paragraphs from it here:

"Freed from the tyrannical rule of the greedy landlords," says the "Daily Worker," "and the corrupt nobility, all these minorities for the first time can chart for themselves a life of freedom, happiness and peace as have their brothers in the land of socialism. Freed from the chains of exploitation, they can now enjoy real self-determination, a chance to choose their own future and decide their own fate.

"Truly the Soviet Union has scored another triumph for human freedom—destined for the brightest page in world history. It is in accordance with her steadfast, unshakable peace policy and with her policy of neutrality already proclaimed."

We also read in the newspapers that Stalin has now entered into an alliance with Japan. The next thing we expect to read in the "Daily Worker" is that Japan is bringing the fruits of enlightenment and civilization to China and is fighting to free China from traitorous leaders who are resisting this great boon.

Ye gods and little fishes! do these mentally perverted wretches think they can insult the intelligence of the American people with such scummy hypocrisy?

Labor's Problem

Mind you, this same "Daily Worker" has for the past three years carried on a bitter campaign

against the American Federation of Labor. These same "reds" have tried to tell American workers that the C.I.O. was formed to "liberate" them. This same crowd has contributed its key men and substantial funds to wreck the American Federation of Labor and supplant it with the C.I.O.

Brothers and sisters, they are trying to "liberate" the American worker the same way they are "liberating" Poland today.

The "reds" are working with the C.I.O. in America the same way they are working with Hitler in Europe.

Their purpose is to destroy the American labor movement.

Their aim is to stab democracy in the back.

Their objective is revolution. They have organized the first unit in their revolutionary forces in the C.I.O.

The C.I.O. appears to be just as blindly obedient to the Communist party in America as the "Daily Worker" is to Stalin's policies in Europe. The C.I.O. has failed to lift up its voice in denunciation of the Stalin-Hitler alliance. It has failed to say a single harsh word about the dismemberment of Poland. It has vociferously assailed fascism and nazism but it has never uttered one syllable in opposition to communism.

The whole picture is now clear to American workers. They can evaluate the pretty speeches of C.I.O. leaders, allies of the Soviet, just as Hitler is, in the light of similarly pretty speeches about "liberating" Poland. They know now that such "liberation" really means liquidation. They know now that a vicious group of international plotters have been trying to dupe them.

The answer of America's workers will not be long in coming. We said a few weeks ago that the Communist party in America died the day the Stalin-Hitler pact was announced. We now feel confident that we can supplement that statement with another: The death warrant of the C.I.O. was signed at the same time.

(By A.F.L. News Service)

MRS. ANNIE CASEY DIES

On Tuesday last Mrs. Annie Casey, widow of the late Michael Casey, for many years a prominent figure in labor circles in city, state and nation, passed away. She was a native of Roscommon, Ireland. She was the mother of John J., Joseph M., Charles A. and Elizabeth P. Casey, Mrs. John F. Riordan, Mrs. John T. Butler and Sister Anne of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, and sister of Charles Rogerson and Mrs. Michael Powers.

Who Said "Profiteering"?

("Trade Unionist," Washington, D. C.)

The European war was two days old when grocery stores announced a jump in prices for meat, flour and sugar.

Some of us can remember what happened in 1917, when food jumped out of reach and millions were created over-night at the expense of the bellies of the people.

If this is a sample of what we must expect before the war is well started, it is time for the federal government to find means of restraining present owners of our food supply, or we may have a little war of our own.

With more than ten million unemployed citizens it has been no small problem to feed them in the past nine years, and to use the excuse of Hitler's war to boost prices is little short of criminal.

Organized labor is congenitally opposed to dictators at all times, but if this country is unfortunate to get into the present disturbance we can expect the worst.

Meantime, however, it devolves upon somebody with authority to stop the present inclination to profiteer in foodstuffs before the situation becomes more serious.

Comment on World Events

(I. L. N. S.)

Dorothy Thompson, who tells the world what to do in her newspaper column, objects to Colonel Charles Lindbergh's recent radio talk urging the United States to keep out of war. She objects particularly to Lindbergh's advice that the source and background of every opinion on the war be searchingly investigated and cites European activities of Lindbergh in recent years in an attempt to show that he is influenced by nazi and fascist ideas.

Whatever ideas may be influencing Lindbergh, the world would be the better for heeding his advice. It is good in any nation, on any subjects, including the field of labor relations. See if any but propagandists can take exception to it. Here it is:

"We must learn to look behind every article we read and every speech we hear. We must not only inquire about the writer and speaker—about his personal interest and his nationality—but we must ask who owns and influences the newspaper, the news picture and the radio station."

* * *

Keeping out of war by maintaining close contact with other neutral nations was recommended to Congress and President Roosevelt by the Washington, D. C., committee of the Campaign for World Government.

A conference of neutrals, the resolution pointed out, could "marshal world opinion" in favor of an early and a just peace, and should invite "all nations to participate in the drafting of a constitution for a world federation under popular control and with delegated powers only; said federation to derive its authority directly from individuals and peoples rather than from nations and to renounce war as an instrument of international policy."

Congressman Jerry Voorhis' House Concurrent Resolution 27, urging the President to take the first steps toward a world federation, was unanimously indorsed by the committee.

A growing interest in the establishment of world government as an alternative to war was reported by William B. Lloyd, Jr., of Chicago, American director of the campaign.

Copies of the resolution were sent to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and to congressional leaders.

* * *

"Labor desires protective laws and social security legislation, but we wish to define the place where labor unions leave off and the state begins. We do not question the fact that political authority ought to do something about bettering economic conditions, but what it should do and how far it should go is the real problem. The experience of our union brothers in some European countries should teach us that once the government succeeds in dominating the economic field it finds little difficulty in extending its control to every human endeavor."—I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

BETTER FARM PRICES SEEN

Government economists predict that an accelerated industrial recovery based on European war demands will bring an improved demand for farm products and increase farm prices considerably. They advise farmers, however, not to be deluded by any vision of a "run-away war boom." The Bureau of Agriculture Economics announced that predictions for improved demand for farm products was based on "the expansion in industrial activity and consumer income in recent months, accelerated by war conditions."

WISDOM

The greatest curse that can be entailed on mankind is a state of war.—Sydney Smith.

Some Who Are Exempted

This is the second of a series of six articles explaining the Fair Labor Standards Act prepared for the Labor Clarion by the information branch of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor.

Since the Fair Labor Standards Act applies only to employees engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce, employers who can show that the functions of their employees are wholly intrastate in character are entirely excluded from its provisions.

In addition, specific wage and hour exemptions are granted to certain employees, including agricultural workers, seamen, employees employed in an executive, administrative or professional capacity, outside salesmen, fishermen, employees of retail stores and of certain small weekly or semi-weekly newspapers, employees employed within the "area of production" in handling, storing, packing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state or canning of horticultural or agricultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products. Certain employees of certain common carriers are given an overtime exemption only, being left subject to the minimum wage provisions of the act. There are certain other overtime exemptions, some for only part of the year and others for the whole year.

While the law extends its protection over workers employed in interstate commerce, it does not itself define the exact limits of interstate commerce. In enforcing the law the administrator is guided by such definitions as can be construed from decisions of the courts.

Should Know Exempted Categories

Any worker who wishes to know whether or not he is "covered" and receiving all the benefits of the act to which he is entitled will first make sure that he is not in any one of the exempted categories—for example, that he is not an executive, or employed as a professional worker, such as a certified public accountant or graduate electrical engineer. If he is employed in a factory he will have to know whether the goods he helps to manufacture are shipped outside the state by his employer or a purchaser from his employer.

After allowing for all exemptions, it is estimated that 11,000,000 workers are covered. Of these it is calculated that 492,000 are employed in California.

Labor union contracts with employers are not affected by the law, unless they prescribe lower wage and hour standards. A union contract, for example, could not set up a minimum wage of 20

cents an hour and a maximum work-week of forty-eight hours without payment of overtime.

There are two types of labor union contracts, however, which permit some leeway as to hours. If the employer has a contract signed with the union which provides that no employee shall be employed more than 1000 hours during any period of twenty-six consecutive weeks, or if he has a contract guaranteeing either a fixed annual wage or annual employment, and providing that no employee shall be employed more than 2000 hours during any period of fifty-two consecutive weeks, then the men can work longer than forty-four hours in any one work-week (but not more than twelve hours a day or fifty-six hours a week) without being entitled to overtime pay. To be valid, however, such contracts must have been made as a result of collective bargaining by representatives of the employees certified as bona fide by the National Labor Relations Board.

Otherwise, no "averaging" of hours from week to week is permissible. Any overtime in any work-week must be paid for in cash, and at the next regular pay period.

The Law and Child Labor

One section of the law prohibits the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of goods produced in an establishment in or about which child labor has been employed.

Sixteen years is made the basic minimum age for employment in establishments covered by the act.

Children 14 and 15 years of age may work for their parents or may be employed under conditions which do not interfere with their health, schooling, or well-being as such conditions are determined by the chief of the Children's Bureau, but in no case may this employment be in mining or manufacturing occupations.

Children 16 and 17 years of age are excluded from occupations found and determined by the chief of the Children's Bureau to be particularly hazardous or detrimental to their health or well-being.

The child labor provisions are administered and enforced not by the Wage and Hour Division but by the Children's Bureau. For information about these provisions, address the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

SAFETY DRIVE AIDS DOGS

New York State has broadened its efforts for traffic safety to include protection of dogs, reports the California State Automobile Association. The state now has a law penalizing the hit-and-run driver who strikes a dog and fails to report the accident.

Chiseling Employers

"A total of \$23,919.14 was collected by the bureau of enforcement of the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, during the first six months of 1939," Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller of New York announced in publishing a semi-annual report of the bureau. "As a result of 23,395 inspections made by the bureau 1264 establishments were found to be paying less than the state minimum and the money subsequently was repaid to 3537 women and minor employees."

At the beginning of the year three wage orders, for laundry, beauty service and confectionery workers, were in effect and only the laundry order had been made mandatory. The fourth wage order, for the cleaning and dyeing industry, was promulgated in May, 1939. As the result of public hearings the beauty service order was made mandatory in March.

"The difference between a directory and a mandatory order," Commissioner Miller went on to explain, "is that under a directory order an employer failing to pay wage rates set by the wage board for his industry may be punished only by unpleasant publicity, while under a mandatory order to that penalty is also added the more serious one of being charged with a misdemeanor."

Each order is directory for at least three months. After that time the commissioner may make the order mandatory after legally prescribed procedure of holding public hearings.

The New York state minimum wage law covers only women and minors. With the exception of the confectionery order, the law has been applied to intrastate service industries not covered by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, which sets a flat rate for all employees in interstate commerce.

UNITE ON ONE GREAT AIM

It took the united struggle of several generations of workers to win the rights which labor enjoys today. Organized labor in the past has found solutions for its problems through reason and practical common sense; and organized labor is not less competent today. With the same determination and effort and will the different groups of American life must lay aside their differences and selfish viewpoints and unite on the one great aim—the expansion of industry, the raising of our levels of living, and the supreme necessity of all—getting men back to work and keeping them there! —Matthew Woll.

Needs Explanation

"The United States Constitution does not bar non-citizens from voting, Dean James H. Landis, trial examiner at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing, sharply reminded prosecution attorneys at the Angel Island hearing. The prosecution had obtained from Bridges the statement that he would amend the Constitution to let the army and navy vote.

"Citizenship is not a qualification for suffrage," Dean Landis said, pointing out that in many states aliens were formerly allowed to vote. He said that even today any state can give non-citizens the right to vote."—From the clip sheet of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee.

We Don't Patronize

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Dies Committee Amused At Browder Fairy Tales

Earl R. Browder, executive head of the Communist party in the United States, and its candidate for President in 1936, told an amazing fairy tale when he was called before the Dies committee last week to explain where his group stands in relation to this country's institutions, says "Labor."

During the last presidential campaign, Browder said, he had been approached by a "mysterious stranger" who offered him \$100,000 if he would retire from the presidential race and indorse President Roosevelt. When this generous proposal was declined, the "ante" was raised to \$250,000, Browder declared.

Naturally, the committee was interested and sought further enlightenment, but with scant success.

Memory Is Hazy

Although Browder had conversed with the "mysterious stranger" on several occasions, and had been his guest at dinner, the communist leader could not identify him. The best he could remember, he said, was that the fellow's name was Davidson, and he might have had brown eyes. The committee was amazed at Browder's nonchalance toward an incident of such magnitude. One member remarked that had he been offered even \$100 he would have remembered the would-be donor as long as he lived.

Browder insisted he had "scorned" the proposition because it emanated from a group of Republicans—"any one of whom could have given that much"—who wanted to put Roosevelt in the hole by tagging him with a "red" label.

Runs Into Snag

Browder was going good, obviously relishing the opportunity to make a "party" speech, before such a distinguished gathering, when he ran headlong into a very serious complication.

During one of his dissertations on the aims and purposes of the Communist party, Browder inadvertently admitted that he had traveled to Russia on faked passports. That is a grave offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and Browder's attorney silenced his loquacious client by reminding him he was putting his neck in a legal noose.

It is understood the committee has referred this portion of Browder's testimony to the State Department, which at the moment is very touchy on the question of the improper use of passports.

Browder related other tall yarns, intended to show him to be a man of impeccable character and great courage. Throughout his testimony it was apparent that he was determined to smear as many progressive organizations as possible by linking them up with the "reds."

Benjamin Gitlow, top-ranking official of the Communist party in the United States for many years, its candidate for vice-president in 1924 and in 1928, an American member of the three most important soviet government groups in Russia, and at one time a member of the New York Legislature, went on the stand and reviewed communist activities in this country.

Gitlow, regarded by the committee as the best

authority on communism and as one of the most important witnesses yet to appear before the committee, told how he broke with soviet Russia and the Comintern when he realized that Russian communists dictated every act of communists in this country and no opinion or action contrary to soviet policy would be tolerated. There was no chance for democracy in the movement, he said.

Lewis Is "Red" Hero

"The attitude of communists towards organized labor changed as Russia dictated," said Gitlow.

"In 1919 they opposed the American Federation of Labor. In 1922 they decided to try to bore from within and get control of the A.F.L. In 1927 and 1928 they gave \$23,450 to the campaign of John Brophy to unseat John L. Lewis as president of the United Mine Workers. Brophy was not a communist, but he worked with the communists at that time.

"In 1927 they decided to organize their own revolutionary unions. When the C.I.O. was started they threw all their resources behind it. In the eyes of the communists John L. Lewis is the greatest labor leader in the United States."

"You do not mean that Lewis is a communist?" suggested Chairman Dies.

"No; they just look on him as a great leader."

Refutes Browder Statement

Gitlow took direct issue with Browder on the extent of soviet support of American "reds."

He said "hundreds of thousands" of dollars had been sent here by Russia, and that money collected in this country for Russian famine sufferers had been used for propaganda.

"Did Browder commit perjury here?" Dies asked.

"The record speaks for itself," replied Rhea Whitley, committee counsel.

Gainer Is Re-elected Letter Carriers' Chief

The golden jubilee convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, re-elected all of its officers in the closing days of its sessions in Milwaukee last week.

The convention was notable because of the fact that it was established in Milwaukee fifty years ago.

Edward J. Gainer of Muncie, Ind., was elected president without opposition; he has filled that office for twenty-four years. Other officers unanimously re-elected were William J. Gorman, Brooklyn, N. Y., vice-president; M. T. Finnan, Bloomington, Ill., secretary; C. F. Stinson, Bayonne, N. J., assistant secretary, and Daniel R. Sullivan, San Francisco, Calif., treasurer.

Los Angeles, Calif., was selected as the convention city for 1941.

"Peewee" Hitlers Found In Free United States

"Peewee" Hitlers," heading nazi-fascist groups in this country, make their appeal to the basest forms of hatred, the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities says in a preliminary report on its recent study of nazi-fascist activities in the United States. The report warns American citizens against "aping the methods of foreign dictators."

The committee, headed by Representative Dies of Texas, said that the primary aims of nazi-fascist groups "appear to be (1) a radical change in the American form of government and (2) the collection of dues from such misguided citizens as will support them."

"Our conclusion is that these groups are engaged in a form of racketeering, as well as in subversive activity," the committee added.

Fascist Ideology Borrowed

Citing testimony that these nazi-fascist organizations had "borrowed some or all of the ideology of European fascism," the report continued:

"In these times, when democracy is harassed from many sides, 'peewee' Hitlers, aspiring fuhrers and would-be caesars have arisen in our midst, urging our people through an unprecedented volume of propagandistic literature to resort to force and violence against large sections of our population."

"We call special attention to the deplorable prostitutions of such words as 'patriotism' and 'Christian' to the selfish ends of these fascist racketeers," the report stated, adding that the present "critical days call for clear thinking and strong faith in our democratic institutions."

"Like Hitler, these American fascists make their chief appeal to the basest forms of race hatred," the report went on.

Follow Hitler Tactics

"Like Hitler, they promise to deliver this country from the menace of communism. Like Hitler, they heap scorn upon the institutions of democracy. Like Hitler, they urge the short cuts of force and violence.

"The testimony which our committee has heard reveals a widespread co-operation between half a hundred of these nazi-fascist groups. Interchange of speakers and literature is common.

"On several occasions in recent months they have endeavored to come together in some kind of a permanent federation. So far these efforts have been frustrated by organizational jealousies, but the search for a 'man on horseback' goes on."

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TWO YEARS TO PAY, THE LACHMAN WAY

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President San Francisco Typographical Union

The regular quarterly meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will be held in conjunction with the California Allied Printing Trades Conference at Vallejo on Sunday, October 8. The board of directors will meet at 11:30 a. m., and the conference will meet at 2 o'clock. The meetings are to be held at Hotel Casa de Vallejo. Besides our delegates to the conference, Messrs. Abbott, Chaudet, Davis and Mitchell, a number of the members of No. 21 will be in attendance. This is the first meeting of the conference since the joint meeting of conferences on Treasure Island the first part of July, and discussions will no doubt be held on the feasibility of future gatherings of that kind, with the idea of profiting by the experience gained in this first conference uppermost in mind. Our neighboring town of Vallejo is near enough to attract those of our members who are looking for a nice, comfortable ride and a way of spending an enjoyable day with the minimum of exertion.

G. E. Mitchell, Jr., attended the regular meeting of Sacramento Typographical Union last Sunday.

Park W. Pattison of the "Shopping News" chapel is expected to leave San Francisco Hospital within the next two weeks. "Pat" is being treated for a stomach disorder. Complete recovery is expected if he remains on a special diet after leaving the hospital.

The Chairmen's Forum, having completed its work in preparing a skeleton set of chapel rules and regulations for use in the book and job chapels under the jurisdiction of the union, has referred the corrected set of rules to the union. By action of the last union meeting the executive committee is authorized to have the skeleton form, together with an explanatory letter, printed and forwarded to all chapels not now operating under chapel rules approved by the executive committee. The forms and explanatory letter are expected to be in the hands of the chairmen within a few days. Chairmen should lose no time in bringing this matter to the attention of members of their chapels. Both the executive committee and the forum will co-operate with chairmen in the formulation of chapel rules and regulations to fit the needs of any chapel.

No. 21 is represented at the State Federation of Labor convention, which opened at the Civic Auditorium in Oakland on Monday, by four delegates—C. W. Abbott, A. C. Allyn, R. W. Gilroy

and P. M. Thomas. Twenty-four printer delegates are in attendance from throughout the state, the others being as follows: Los Angeles, Henry E. Clemens, John F. Dalton, Harvey E. Garman and F. H. Hoganson; Long Beach, W. R. Bloom and Harry Stuck; Modesto, H. H. Bose; Oakland, Don F. Hurd, T. F. Trautner, Arthur Triggs and John Wolters; Palo Alto, Donald Crawford; Pasadena, Carl D. Jensen; Sacramento, J. H. Gwinn and R. N. Titus; San Jose, T. R. Ellis; San Mateo, Allen T. Hill; Santa Barbara, Claude C. Hopkins; Santa Monica, C. G. O'Brien, P. C. Payne; Watsonville, A. F. Ramey and E. E. Winters. The twenty-four Typographical delegates control 3148 votes, 1224 of which are cast by No. 21's representatives.

Herb Maple of the "Examiner" chapel is back after a week at Calistoga, where he went to take treatment for a lameness of his leg which has been bothering him for some time.

R. R. Roberts of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel fell heir to a situation on the make-up this week.

The baby son of Vic Myers of the "Call-Bulletin" has been suffering the past week with tonsillitis. He was much improved at the last report.

Clayton Wright of the Mercury Press chapel and Miss Elsie Weiser of San Luis Obispo were wed on Saturday at the home of the bridegroom's mother, at 255 Cumberland. The bride had been employed as nurse at the Alameda County Hospital. After a short honeymoon at Monterey they will take up their residence in this city.

O. H. Mickel is again on the job at the "Examiner" after a four weeks' siege of influenza which necessitated a week in the hospital.

William Masakian of the Taylor & Taylor chapel and Miss Dorothy Shepper of this city were joined in wedlock on Saturday, September 16. A ten-day honeymoon was spent by the couple at Benbow. They will make their home in San Francisco.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Gene Casey, one of our chapel members, takes us to task for not announcing the arrival of a little Miss Casey. Sorry; we will try to do better next time.

Operations came almost to a standstill recently when one of the copycutters lost the blue pencil. Same chap had to wear his vest during the hot spell, as he had no pocket in his shirt to keep the pencil in.

The hot spell was responsible for some queer capers. One of the boys stopped on the way home to cool off. Next morning he showed up with a bump on his nose which, he says, wasn't there when he went to bed.

Then, our champion team of HEAVY eaters, which had been in training for the free eats at the auxiliary meeting, got too hot and broke training rules after it had got in grand shape.

Lynn Collins, just back from his vacation, told of seeing snow while away. Said he came back too soon.

Louie Rueben, one of our youngsters, is taking a vacation. Louie is one of those chaps who "remember when."

George Mitchell, Sr., made his semi-so-often visit to the chapel.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

Although the turnout was not quite up to expectations, due no doubt to the sweltering weather that prevailed all of the week previous to last Sunday, the golf tournament held by the Golf Association at the beautiful Sonoma Mission Golf Club was one of the finest tournaments held to date. After that "torrid" week the association members should not have expected too much in the way of weather, but ideal golfing weather greeted all of those who made the trip to Sonoma, and with the famous Sonoma course at their dis-

posal the association members made the day one that will be long remembered.

The Sonoma course has a reputation for being one of the finest tests of golf in the state, and those present Sunday will bear witness that it is without doubt the best course the association has played on to date. Beautifully kept in A-1 condition, greens like velvet, and well trapped, the course is more than a test of golf. Calling for accuracy, distance, and skill on every shot, Sonoma provided a golfers' paradise to all of the membership, and everyone was lavish in praise of it. No finer compliment could be paid a course than what was shown by almost everyone that participated, when at the conclusion of the tournament most of those present went out for a second round and played until after dark.

A turkey dinner was served in the clubhouse to those who wished it, and several of the members stayed to enjoy a delightful meal. The dinner was superior to any at our previous affairs, being well served and tasty, and after the very active day that the members had spent it was more than a pleasure to sit down to such a wonderful dinner. Those who stayed were more than repaid, for the dinner was truly one that would have brought joy to any person, let alone a group of hungry golfers.

The best golf of the day was not turned in by those members of the championship class, but by several members in Classes A, B and C. Although the winners in the championship class had the lowest scores for the day, tribute must be paid to Eddie Schneider, Percy Crebassa and O. R. MacDonald for the very flossy brand of golf that they played, being just a few strokes above the scores turned in by the lower handicap men.

The winners of the tournament were Harvey Bell and Ronald Cameron, who tied for low gross, followed by Iusi, Rooney, Chaudet and Blackford, in the championship class. Class A winner was Howard Paul, with Schneider, Crebassa and Drescher the winners in Class B, followed by O. R. MacDonald, L. L. Sheveland, Don Brill and Jess Conaway in Class C, while J. Spargo, Al Lee, Elmer Darr and Charlie Russell all were winners in the guest flight.

Remember the 29th of October at Ingleside, and read your Labor Clarion for golf news.

Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21

By MRS. MYRTLE L. SADLER

A resolution passed at the recent convention of the I.T.U. in Fort Worth, Texas, provides in part that "each subordinate union not now having an active committee be requested to create a special Donnelley committee to work in conjunction with the organization committee of the Chicago Printing Trades Unions, to the end that the work being done by this anti-labor concern shall be done in the future under union conditions. . . ."

In order to assist the Chicago unions in their most worthy efforts each member of the auxiliary should consider herself a committee of one and request friends and acquaintances to refrain from buying "Time," "Life" and "Fortune" magazines, which are nationally circulated by this notorious firm. This method of attack has already resulted in a tremendous decrease in newsstand sales of these periodicals.

Mrs. Myrtle Thomas, wife of P. M. Thomas, delegate from San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 to the convention of the State Federation of Labor, being held in Oakland this week, was injured in an automobile accident in St. Francis Wood Thursday evening of last week when her car was side-swiped by a reckless driver. Mrs. Thomas, who has been ill and under a doctor's care for several weeks, states that only a miracle saved her from more serious injuries and that her car was quite badly damaged.

Mrs. Nora J. Swenson attended the wedding Saturday evening, September 23, of Clayton Wright of the Mercury Press and Miss Elsie

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Weiser. Mr. Wright's mother has applied for membership in the auxiliary, which will be acted on at the October meeting, and the new Mrs. Wright is contemplating similar action. Congratulations and a happy future to the newly married couple is the wish of the members of the auxiliary.

The holiday season is rapidly approaching and members should remember that when ordering greeting cards they should insist on those bearing the union label. Mrs. Eula Edwards, a member of both the auxiliary and the Typographical Union, has a very attractive line of union label cards and we will be pleased to show them to anyone interested. Mrs. Edwards, who is unemployed at present and is devoting her time to the sale of these cards, may be contacted at 687 Fell street, or telephone Underhill 9844.

Remember the auxiliary card party to be held on the evening of Tuesday, October 24, at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue, to all workers in the printing trades and their friends. Our ways and means committee will have a surprise in the line of beautiful prizes and a capacity attendance is expected and a good time is assured for all.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Pat Maloney, in the Los Angeles "Citizen," says: "On his way to work at the 'Topics' one night last week Percy Roberts was speeding merrily on his way when a motor cop overhauled him. Taken before the judge he was asked what he did and what affiliations he had. Percy replied, 'I.T.U.' The judge said, 'I see you, too, but it isn't going to do you any good! Seventy bucks or seventy days. Next case.'" Until a few months ago Roberts worked in San Francisco for about a year. Some mailers apparently are "lucky," as the case may be. Pat Maloney again says: "Jimmy Boyle is back on the sub-line again. He had a regular job for exactly seven days and, being away on a vacation, he is right where he started."

Charles Gallagher is out as foreman of the New York "News" mailing room. One report, pretty authentic, is he was fired over differences in papers returned and actual returns. Another report, put out by his friends, is that he quit. However, he is out. It is not stated who succeeds him as foreman. For a number of year Gallagher, who headed the foremen group in New York union, was president of the union while foreman on the "News."

At the M.T.D.U. convention, Fort Worth, Munro Roberts, secretary-treasurer, said: "If you can't get a fair deal in the M.T.D.U. you can't get one in the I.T.U., because the I.T.U. is owned and controlled by people who have nothing in common with you except the payment of dues." In the discharge case of Williams vs. the New York Mailers' Union a few years ago, in which Williams appealed to the New York union, the executive council of the M.T.D.U. and the convention of the M.T.D.U., and was turned down. Williams appealed to the executive council of the I.T.U. The executive council of the I.T.U. handed down a unanimous decision calling upon the New York union to reinstate Williams to membership in the union and to his regular job on the New York "Sun," along with some \$800 back pay. Upon the failure of the New York union to comply with the decision of the executive council of the I.T.U. within a reasonable time, the secretary-treasurer of the I.T.U. wrote President Charles Gallagher of the New York union inquiring the reason the decision of the executive council of the I.T.U. in the Williams case had not been complied with. In reply President Gallagher stated "the New York union had complied with the decision in the Williams case in so far as M.T.D.U. laws were concerned." Promptly, positively and decisively, the secretary-treasurer informed President Gallagher that unless he was officially notified

by 12 o'clock midnight on a certain date the New York union had complied with the decision of the executive council in the case of Williams vs. New York union, the union would stand suspended from the I.T.U. A special meeting of the New York union was called immediately and the decision of the executive council of the I.T.U. was complied with by a nearly two to one vote. The executive council, in deciding the Williams case, stated the laws of the New York union, M.T.D.U. and I.T.U. had been violated in the case of Williams vs. New York Mailers' Union. "Definition" of the "fair deal"—but another instance of the fallacious reasoning of the secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U.

Earl Prinz of Los Angeles and George K. Welch of Kansas City were visitors here last week.

RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICES

A marked advance in wholesale commodity prices occurred during the week ended September 9, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has announced. "The bureau's index rose 4.1 per cent to the highest point reached since September of last year," Lubin said.

Reilly for Number 1

Indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 1 on the November 7 ballot was made this week by George R. Reilly, member of the State Board of Equalization.

Describing Charter Amendment No. 1 as "a humanitarian measure," Reilly said: "This is not a political issue. It happens to be on the ballot merely because our hospital and institutional workers cannot get a subsistence wage in any other way except through a charter amendment."

"At the present time there is no bottom to wages in city employment. As a result hospital and institutional workers are trying to support themselves and their families on less than \$75 a month. Charter Amendment No. 1 seeks to fix a bottom to wages in city employment, thus bringing the minimum monthly wage up to \$106."

"The present pay of our hospital and institutional workers is a civic disgrace. It discredits the city in two ways. First it advertises San Francisco as a poor employer, and secondly it causes the turnover in employment in our hospitals and institutions to be so great as to lower standards. The aged and sick in our institutions should have the most efficient care and service. They cannot expect it under dissatisfied and underpaid attendants. San Francisco with its reputation for generosity will 'give' to its most underpaid workers by voting 'yes' on Charter Amendment No. 1."

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Federation of Teachers

Local 61, W.P.A. Section

Because of the intense heat and resultant small attendance, our chairman requested Mr. Buckhart to postpone his address until our next regular meeting. Thus a larger number of teachers will have the opportunity to hear Mr. Buckhart discuss "The Future of the W.P.A. Education Program."

We heard from the Teachers' Federation Local in Los Angeles that "The Works Progress Administration educational program in this part of the state was almost destroyed by the thirty-day lay-off of the teachers after eighteen months' continuous service. . . . I am glad to report that one result of the lay-off of teachers has been the placement of a number of them on the regular Board of Education project." W.P.A. classes use the school buildings in Los Angeles, as they do in every California city of any size except San Francisco, so it is not surprising that teachers taken off the W.P.A. program are placed in the regular program. Our section reports one member placed in the Gompers School, two already reinstated on the W.P.A. program, three starting their own pay classes, and many others being assured that their work orders will be ready in a few days.

The Inter-Professional Association notified us of their unanimous indorsement of our resolutions anent amending the Woodrum Bill so as to prevent such wholesale sabotage of the education program as we found in Los Angeles and obtaining the use of the school buildings for our classes.

Now, when they are faced with the task of rebuilding classes, it is especially important that union teachers have co-operation from all other unions in augmenting the attendance at their classes.

GRACE LEONARD, Publicity Committee.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL GOES EAST

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, left early in the week for Cincinnati, where the convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held beginning Monday, October 2. John will represent the Labor Council as a delegate to the "parliament of labor."

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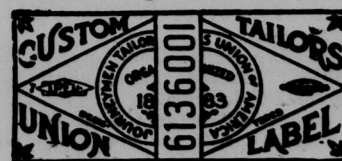
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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 22, 1939

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Vice-President Palacios; Delegate Henry Foley appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Building Service Employees No. 14, Joe Carver, R. R. Dreyer, O. E. Smith, O. E. Ross, C. P. Soules and George Hayward; News Vendors No. 20769, Mike Dolan, an additional delegate; Street Carmen No. 518, Edward Grant vice W. F. Wilson; Window Cleaners No. 44, A. Borsella vice Fred West. On report of credentials committee the delegates were seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. South of Market Street Boys and Girls,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).

Candid Camera Photo Service, 776 Clementina.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.

Forreder Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Ganson Manufacturing Company.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Green Gate Tea Room.

Hastings Clothing Stores.

Howard Automobile Company.

J. K. Piggott and The Scenic View Card Co., 632 Mission.

John Breuner Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

MacFarlane Candy Stores.

Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

People's Furniture Company.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Swift & Co.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

W. & J. Sloane.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

invitation to co-operate with them in their celebration on Treasure Island. Production Machine Operators No. 1327, stating that the dispute with the Ganson Manufacturing Company has been settled. Painters No. 1158, informing Council that they had indorsed Dewey L. Mead for supervisor. Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 3, stating that the following firms—A. Tiebert & Sons, the Perkins Rock and Gravel Company and the Mountain Construction Company, all operating in the Sacramento district—are 100 per cent union firms, and should be taken off the unfair list.

Donations: Western Federation of Butchers—Automobile Mechanics No. 1305, \$100; Civil Service Building Maintenance Union No. 66-A, \$10.

Referred to Executive Committee: News Vendors' Union No. 20769, complaint against Frederick Wolcott, concessionaire, distributors of post cards, etc., on Treasure Island. Local Joint Executive Board, complaint against the management of the Lido, 915 Columbus avenue, and request to cite it to appear before the executive board. Laundry and Cleaning Drivers' Union No. 256, request to place the New System Laundry on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Photographers and Allied Crafts No. 21168, complaint against the firm of Morton & Co. for refusing to deal with their union. Northern District Council of Hod Carriers and General Laborers, stating it had been unsuccessful in obtaining wage agreements with the scrap yard firms of San Francisco and Alameda counties and are now asking for strike sanction of this Council. Warehousemen's Union, Local 860, requesting strike sanction against Kendall Mills, 764 Mission street, and Ohio Chemical and Manufacturing Company, 1379 Folsom street. Automobile Drivers' Union No. 960, requesting the Council to place the Motor Car Dealers' Association on the "We Don't Patronize" list. International Union of Operating Engineers No. 64, complaint against the City Rough Dry Laundry for violating its agreement.

Report of the Executive Committee—In the matter of the General Warehousemen's Union, Local 860, requesting strike sanction against the Payne Bolt Works, 201 Main street; your committee was informed that conferences were being held for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment and laid this complaint over one week, awaiting the result of said conference. Brother Hazzard, representing Lumber Clerks No. 2559,

appeared before the committee with reference to his complaint against the Cleveland Wrecking Company; Brother Hazzard informed the committee that the injunction applied for in the court of Judge Fitzpatrick by the employees of the Cleveland Wrecking Company had been denied. He also reported that he had been in conference with the local manager of the Cleveland Wrecking Company, who said that he would have to take the matter up with the central office at Los Angeles. Your committee laid this matter over one week, awaiting the answer of the local management here. Concurred in.

Resolutions—At this time a motion was made and seconded to raise from the table the resolution indorsing Alexander Watchman for secretary of the State Federation of Labor.

A point of order was raised; the chair ruled point of order not well taken. Moved that roll call vote be taken. Motion carried and resolution was taken from the table.

Moved that the resolution be adopted; amendment to lay over two weeks; amendment lost and the previous question was called for and carried. The original motion to adopt the resolution was put and carried. A roll call vote was taken on the motion to adopt—112 in favor, 92 against. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, Reactionary interests are responsible for a general offensive against the labor movement, expressed by the passage of many local anti-picketing ordinances and the defeat of the major portion of labor's program in the recent session of the Legislature; and

"Whereas, Employers generally are consolidating their strength through the formation of employers' councils, etc.; and

"Whereas, The labor movement in California has been seriously handicapped by the policies and activities of the present administration of the State Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, If such policies and activities continue on the part of the administration of the State Federation of Labor it will tend to further discredit the Federation in the eyes of the public and its affiliated unions; and

"Whereas, In order for labor in California to maintain its present position and proceed to further gains the administration of the State Federation of Labor must more truly represent the desires of the membership of the American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, Alexander Watchman, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, has declared his candidacy for secretary of the State Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, Brother Watchman's thirty years' experience in the labor movement and his record of accomplishment have eminently fitted him to represent the membership of the American Federation of Labor in California with honesty, dignity and courage; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council wholeheartedly indorses the candidacy of Alexander Watchman for secretary of the California State Federation of Labor and instructs its delegates to cast their votes in his favor.

Receipts, \$871; expenses, \$1668.89.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the business meeting on September 21 of Cooks' Union, Local 44, the members present concurred in the recommendations of the executive board, that we donate \$10 to the Christmas fund of the world war veterans confined at the Livermore General Hospital; also \$20 to the striking workers of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The letter regarding conditions in the Foster lunch houses was taken up and reported upon by Brother McDonough. It is true that there are helpers working for Foster's who do not belong to Local 44, but they do belong to Local 110, which is affiliated with our Local Joint Board, and we are not interested in stealing members from our sister locals. Therefore for the present they will stay with Local 110. Regarding the split shifts, it was agreed by the meeting that we should try to straighten this matter without working hardship upon the workers who are now employed upon these two shifts. Foster men, take notice: We would like to see your faces and hear your voices at our regular weekly meetings more often in the future; in fact, this goes for our entire membership.

Hotel workers, the arbitrator has handed down a decision that members of our unions who have been working eighteen months on their jobs on or after December 14, 1938, are entitled to vacations with pay. See that you get what is coming to you. Also arbitration upon your new demands will begin about October 16, 1939.

A letter has been sent to Health Officer Dr. J. C. Geiger asking him to grant the members of your sanitation committee an interview for the purpose of taking up with him the complaints that some of our members have been making about sanitary conditions in the houses where they work. At this writing we have not received any answer from Dr. Geiger.

For the information of those who are interested, Brother William Beck is out of the hospital after a couple of operations, and is quietly resting; but it will be some time before he will be ready to take part in the affairs of Local 110. The writer will do his best to fatten him up and get him into condition again.

Remember, always get a clerk with a union button to serve you when you go to a store to make a purchase. Clerks' Local 1100 needs your help in this matter.

Commercial Telegraphers' President Rejects C.I.O. Merger Proposal

A proposed merger of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate, with the American Communications Association, C.I.O., was emphatically rejected by President Frank B. Powers of the Commercial Telegraphers as he opened the union's convention in Chicago. The proposal was made by Mervyn Rathborne, president of the C.I.O. organization.

"The C.I.O. outfit spent two years and \$100,000 trying to destroy our union," President Powers charged. "Now that they have failed, they ask

us to unite with them. Such tactics are a sample of the communistic methods employed by the group sponsored by John L. Lewis."

Powers declared that the communication from Rathborne would not even be officially received by the convention.

Powers said the C.I.O. union had won most of its members by "closed shop" agreements obtained by means of sit-down strikes, a method, he said, which the commercial telegraphers have spurned.

Delegates at the convention, twenty of them from Canada, represented members employed by press wire services, brokerage firms, leased wire operators and radio telegraph companies.

Jitney Drivers' Fight

Active resistance to the attempt of the Market Street Railway to put them out of business, through an initiative ordinance that will appear on the November 7 ballot, is being organized by the United Jitney Drivers' Association of San Francisco, according to announcement made this week.

P. D. Jones is chairman of a special committee of the Jitney Drivers which will handle the campaign to defeat what they term a confiscatory measure. Other members include L. A. Kuhlman, recording secretary; Ora Appleby, Herbert Kempton and Louis R. Eagleton.

The initiative ordinance, which has not yet been assigned a number on the ballot, seeks to prohibit the operation of jitneys within the district bounded by Twenty-fourth street on the south, Fillmore street on the west, and the bay on the north and east—in other words, within the entire downtown area.

"Jitneys have faithfully served the people of San Francisco, who desire such service, for the past twenty-five years," says a statement issued by the Jitney Drivers' committee. "Jitneys come under the strictest form of police regulation and can run only with full insurance coverage. They are operated exclusively by American citizens and there are only 136 in all, a number which by law cannot be increased.

"Jitneys give honest, dignified employment to many men who have been disabled in war or industry and who, if eliminated from these jobs, would be thrown on relief with their families. Patrons are chiefly those who ride into the terminals by street car, then take jitneys the rest of the way to work in order to save time.

"Jitneys," the statement concludes, "operate almost solely south of Market. Yet the Market Street Railway, caring nothing for the struggles of this small group of individuals, seeks to use the voters of other districts not concerned to put the jitneys out of business."

Death of W. J. McCain

The progressive labor forces in America lost a valued member and the community an esteemed citizen in the death of William J. McCain, general secretary of the International Association of the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, who passed away September 8 at his home in Olivette, Mo., following a three months' illness. He had suffered a collapse early in June, and never regained his normal strength. He was 64 years of age.

Mr. McCain had been an official of the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers for a quarter of a century. He served in the capacity of general secretary from 1928 until his death.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. McCain moved with his parents to Kansas City, Mo., when he was 4 years of age and made his home in that city until 1925, when he was appointed acting secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

Became Iron Workers' Official in 1903

He had been closely identified with the trade union movement during practically all of his adult life. He was chosen a member of the executive board of the International Association of Iron Workers in 1903 and acted in an official capacity for the association from then until death beckoned him.

In September, 1914, Mr. McCain was elected a general vice-president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, holding that office until he was appointed acting secretary-treasurer.

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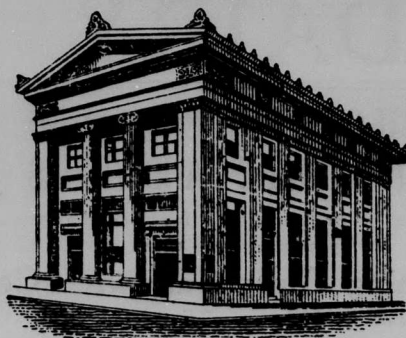
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Maritime Federation's Statement on Agreement

Declaring that maritime unions have been unable to make any progress in negotiations for new agreements to succeed the contracts expiring September 30, the Maritime Federation of the Pacific last week charged Pacific Coast shipowners with "stalling tactics."

No progress has been made in negotiations by the radio operators, engineers, marine firemen or cooks and stewards' unions, the Federation reported, charging that the shipowners were refusing to even meet committees from several unions.

"Last minute stalling on the part of the employers is their customary tactics even though they insist that they be given thirty to forty days' notice when the unions wish to make any changes in new contracts," H. F. McGrath, president of the Maritime Federation, said. "When we agree to these forty-five-day notices it is with the expectation that the employers actually need this much time. It is our experience, however, that, with what they consider clever manipulation, they utilize this time to try and build up public opinion against the unions in the hope that we will weaken and back down on our original demands."

Meanwhile the negotiating committee of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union reported that the Waterfront Employers had rejected all their demands and that "it looks like the agreements will terminate September 30."

The Maritime Federation also announced that crews were refusing to sail vessels bound for war zones until guaranteed war bonuses and other war-time protection. The President Cleveland, which was loading September 21, was the first ship against which the crews took this action.

"The recent events on the East Coast, where the National Maritime Union was forced to tie up nine ships to win the protection already given the shipowners and cargo, shows that this is the only tactics that will make the shipowners grant protection to American seamen," McGrath said. "They have raised passenger rates 40 per cent, freight rates from 33 to 50 per cent and insurance rates as high as 1900 per cent, yet refuse to give any protection whatsoever to seamen."

A bill, H. R. 6572, known as the marine war risk insurance bill, will, if possible, be brought before the special session of Congress now in session. The Maritime Federation of the Pacific has indorsed this wholeheartedly and has requested and urged the support of all liberal and progressive senators and congressmen for this important piece of legislation.

Community Chest Campaign

With the Community Chest campaign opening on October 9, Campaign Chairman John C. Neubauer has issued an invitation for all San Franciscans to visit Community Chest welfare agencies during Open House Week, October 2 to 7.

"We are not urging people to visit these

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agencies as a matter of civic duty," said Neubauer; "rather, we want them to drop in and see the fine things their donations last year brought to people in need."

Neubauer pointed to the fact that Community Chest agencies rendered assistance to over 100,000 persons last year and said that though Chest agencies had been operating on decreased budgets, welfare needs had increased.

Community Chest Days will be observed in all San Francisco churches on Saturday and Sunday, October 7 and 8. Pre-campaign activities will culminate with the torch-lighting pageant, which will take place at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday, October 8, at the Civic Center. The torch of mercy will remain burning throughout the campaign.

Visitation Elementary School To Be Dedicated on October 8

Formal dedication of the completed Visitation Valley Elementary School at Schwerin street and Visitation avenue will be held with joint civic ceremonies on Sunday afternoon, October 8, at 2:30 o'clock, under sponsorship of the Visitation Valley Improvement Association and the Visitation unit of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Presiding at the ceremony will be Mrs. Arthur H. Anderson, president of Visitation Valley P.T.A., according to announcement made by George H. Allen, president of the Visitation Valley Improvement Association, who will act as master of ceremonies. Speakers will be Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and C. Harold Caulfield, president of the Board of Education.

Sheriff Murphy Honored By Members of His Union

Daniel C. Murphy, sheriff of San Francisco, who is a life-long member of Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, was honored by his fellow-members last Sunday with an honorary active life membership in his union, said to be an unprecedented award.

Also, as a symbol of the esteem in which the sheriff is held by his former co-workers, a gold medal was presented to him by L. M. McEvoy, also a highly respected member of the union, at a special meeting in the Labor Temple.

Sheriff Murphy, responding to the honor paid him, declared that "the greatest force for good in society is the organized labor movement."

"I am a union man because I believe in unionism," he said.

Among those who joined in the formal tribute to Sheriff Murphy were C. J. Falvey, president of the union; C. E. Bowen, secretary; Tom O'Connor, treasurer; W. L. Wilson, J. L. Thomas, G. F. Folsom, Tom Hines, J. Vernon Burke, D. F. Horigan and G. B. Schoomaker.

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Western Union Strikers Condemn Labor Board

The alleged basis for refusal by officials of the Western Union to meet with representatives of their striking employees, as requested by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, is the delay by the National Labor Relations Board in handing down a decision on the unfair labor practice charges filed against the Western Union by the American Communications Association in May, 1937. Mervyn Rathborne stated that a decision by the N.L.R.B. on these charges would clarify the issues involved in the present strike.

Eleven months have passed since Alvin J. Rockwell, trial examiner for the N.L.R.B., after presiding at a five-week hearing in New York City during June and July, 1938, recommended that the Association of Western Union Employees be declared a "company union," and as such illegal, and that the collective bargaining agreement between the Western Union and the A.W.U.E. be "set aside."

"The dilatory manner in which the N.L.R.B. is acting in this case can have no other effect than to prolong this strike," stated Rathborne, International president of the A.C.A. "We have been more than patient, but we do insist that the board make an official ruling in this case to clarify the issues. This will aid materially in settling this dispute. The company is using its agreement with the A.W.U.E. as an excuse to refuse to bargain collectively with its employees."

"For eleven months we have patiently waited for the N.L.R.B. to issue a decision in the Western Union case. During this time the company has been openly violating the Wagner Act, intimidating its employees, taking away their sickness and pension benefits, cutting wages and engaging in other coercive tactics."

"The N.L.R.B. has stated that it must first render a decision in the 1937 case before it can entertain additional unfair labor practice charges. Therefore in the past eleven months the only avenue open to the A.C.A. to prevent company discrimination against its members has been through direct economic action against the company."

AUTOMOBILE FIRES

A survey of 426 cities in all population groups revealed that 11.52 per cent of all legitimate fire alarms during 1938 were for automobile fires.

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